

**Capsule Summary**  
**BA-0356**  
**Wagenfuehr House**  
**9025 Cowenton Avenue**  
**Cockeysville, Baltimore County**  
**ca. 1843**  
**Private**

The Wagenfuehr House was constructed circa 1843 on property John Burton purchased from Priscilla White. White came into possession of the property at 9205 Cowenton Road after she and several other members of the family subdivided Ridgely's land and parceled it out amongst themselves. The two-and-a-half story stone dwelling is significant to the history of the surrounding community, especially as it relates to the nearby Seddon House, which was constructed circa 1820 for the Carroll family at 4705 East Joppa Road. The architectural integrity of the Wagenfuehr House has, however, been compromised by the construction of a one-story addition to the northwest corner and an enclosed porch to the northeast corner of the ell. In addition, the second story of the ell has been parged with stucco that obscures the masonry wall.

The two-and-a-half story house is a load-bearing masonry building set on a random rubble stone foundation with randomly laid rubble stone walls. Larger stones are set at the corners of the main block, serving as quoins. A steeply pitched center gable ornaments the side gabled roof of the main block. Soon after the construction of the building, it was enlarged by the construction of a two-story rear ell placed at the center of the north elevation. This addition has since been augmented by a one-story enclosed porch on the east side and a one-story addition on the west side. The roof of the main block, as well as the subsequent additions, is clad in asphalt shingles. Two interior chimneys, both ornamented with corbeled caps, pierce the main block. A third interior end chimney of brick that has been parged projects from the north elevation of the ell.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0356

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic John Burton House  
other Wagenfuehr House (preferred)

### 2. Location

street and number 9025 Cowenton Avenue not for publication  
city, town Perry Hall vicinity  
county Baltimore County

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Reynaldo M. and Marian M. Buco  
street and number 9025 Cowenton Avenue telephone No Phone  
city, town Perry Hall state MD zip code 21128-9611

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 72 Parcel 1135  
city, town Towson liber 6308 folio 541

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Classification

| Category                                        | Ownership                                   | Current Function                             | Resource Count                              |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district               | <input type="checkbox"/> public             | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture         | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade      | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure              | <input type="checkbox"/> both               | <input type="checkbox"/> defense             | <input type="checkbox"/> religion           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site                   |                                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic | <input type="checkbox"/> social             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object                 |                                             | <input type="checkbox"/> education           | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation     |
|                                                 |                                             | <input type="checkbox"/> funerary            | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress   |
|                                                 |                                             | <input type="checkbox"/> government          | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown            |
|                                                 |                                             | <input type="checkbox"/> health care         | <input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use  |
|                                                 |                                             | <input type="checkbox"/> industry            | <input type="checkbox"/> other:             |
|                                                 |                                             |                                              |                                             |

| Contributing               | Noncontributing                      |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> sites       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> structures  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> objects     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> Total       |

Number of Contributing Resources  
previously listed in the Inventory

2

## 7. Description

Inventory No. BA-0356

### Condition

|                                          |                                       |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent       | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair            | <input type="checkbox"/> altered      |

Prepare both a one-paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The two-and-a-half story Wagenfuehr House at 9025 Cowenton Avenue was constructed circa 1840 with a center-passage/single-pile plan. It is a load-bearing masonry building set on a random rubble stone foundation with randomly laid rubble stone walls. Larger stones are set at the corners of the main block, serving as quoins. A steeply pitched center gable ornaments the side gabled roof of the main block. Soon after the construction of the building, it was enlarged by the construction of a two-story rear ell placed at the center of the north elevation. This addition has since been augmented by a one-story enclosed porch on the east side and a one-story addition on the west side. The roof of the main block, as well as the subsequent additions, is clad in asphalt shingles. Two interior chimneys, both ornamented with corbeled caps, pierce the main block. A third interior end chimney of brick that has been parged projects from the north elevation of the ell. The Wagenfuehr House faces south along a gravel driveway that extends eastward from Cowenton Avenue and terminates on the east side of the house. The lot on which the building was originally constructed has been subdivided, and there is now a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century house and a late 20<sup>th</sup> century trailer located between Cowenton Avenue and the Wagenfuehr House. The northern property boundary is wooded, and a field extends to the east. Properties to the south have been developed since the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

An original rubble stone outbuilding with a gabled roof was constructed roughly fifty yards to the east. The roof of that building has since collapsed, and the structural integrity of the walls has been greatly jeopardized. With stone from that outbuilding, the property owners have constructed a decorative statuary niche between the house and the outbuilding. To the northeast of the house and outbuilding there is a circa 1970 one-story, shed-roofed, panel-faced concrete block storage shed.

### EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The façade, facing south, measures three bays wide with symmetrical fenestration. A projecting entry vestibule constructed of randomly laid stones dominates the first story. Covered by a front gable roof, the vestibule is marked on the north elevation by a single entry opening holding a replacement wood door of wood with an etched oval light. Set directly over the entry is a fixed single-light hexagonal window. A boxed cornice with denticulated frieze and returns overwhelms the vestibule. On either side of the entry are false pilasters of columnar form with molded dado and a single molded panel in the stiles. These pilasters, however, do not support a lintel. The sides of the projecting vestibule are pierced by single window openings, each holding a 6/6 window. The openings are edged by wood sills and molded surrounds.

Flanking the vestibule, the main block of the building is pierced by single window openings on the first story. These standard-sized openings hold replacement 1/1-vinyl sash windows set deeply within the plane of the wall. The second story is three bays wide with three 1/1-vinyl sash windows symmetrically placed. A single 2/2 semi-circular arched window with a wood surround and sill adorns the half-story in the peak of the cross gable. An arched brick lintel supports the top of this window.

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A single window opening on each story marks the east elevation of the main block. On the first and second stories, these openings have 1/1-vinyl windows. The gable end has a fixed one-light oculus in a molded wood surround. The east elevation of the ell is obscured by a one-story enclosed porch addition. The face of this addition is finished with randomly laid stone. It has a shed roof clad with asphalt shingles. Two sets of double-leaf sliding glass doors with one-light transoms pierce the wall. The second story of the ell, over the porch addition, is a parged surface. A single 1/1-vinyl window is located in the center of the wall.

The south elevation of the main block has no window openings, although repairs in the stonework suggest openings existed prior to the construction of the present ell. The south elevation of the enclosed porch is made up of three sliding glass doors. The southern side of the ell is parged on the second story only, presenting a ghost of a one-story addition that has since been removed. This elevation has no openings.

A single window opening on each story marks the west elevation of the main block. On the first and second stories, these openings have 1/1-vinyl windows. The gable end has a fixed one-light oculus with snap-in muntins in a molded wood surround. The west elevation of the ell is obscured by a one-story addition. The face of this addition is finished with stucco. It has a quarter-hipped roof clad with asphalt shingles. Two sets of paired 1/1 windows pierce the wall. The second story of the ell, over the addition, is a parged surface. A single 1/1-vinyl window is located in the center of the wall.

### INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the building was not accessible for survey.

### OUTBUILDINGS

There are two outbuildings and one structure to the east of the dwelling, including the ruin of a stone outbuilding, one concrete block storage unit, and a decorative stone statuary niche. Only the stone outbuilding is contemporary to the construction of the house. This one-story, one-bay randomly laid rubble stone building rests on a stone foundation. The roof, originally front-gabled above the entry on the south elevation, is clad in wood shingles and has collapsed within the last ten years, allowing the remainder of the building to deteriorate rapidly. Only the west wall and a portion of the north and south walls remain largely intact. The east wall has suffered the most damage, and stone from that portion of the building has been used to create a nonhistoric stone niche located approximately ten yards to the east of the dwelling.

The one-story outbuilding is three bays wide and one bay deep with a shed roof clad in asphalt shingles over panel-faced concrete block walls. Only the façade (south elevation) is pierced by three regularly spaced single-leaf flush wood doors with concrete lintels. The remainder of the building features no decorative or functional changes to the concrete block walls.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-0356

| Period                                        | Areas of Significance                            | Check and justify below                                        |                                                 |                                              |  |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699            | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> economics                             | <input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine        | <input type="checkbox"/> performing arts     |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799            | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology              | <input type="checkbox"/> education                             | <input type="checkbox"/> industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy          |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering                           | <input type="checkbox"/> invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999 | <input type="checkbox"/> art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/<br>recreation          | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion            |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2000-                | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage                       | <input type="checkbox"/> law                    | <input type="checkbox"/> science             |  |
|                                               | <input type="checkbox"/> communications          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/<br>settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> social history      |  |
|                                               | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning      |                                                                | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime history       | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation      |  |
|                                               | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation            |                                                                | <input type="checkbox"/> military               | <input type="checkbox"/> other:              |  |

|                           |            |                  |         |
|---------------------------|------------|------------------|---------|
| <b>Significance dates</b> | 1843-1937  | <b>Architect</b> | Unknown |
| <b>Specific dates</b>     | 1843, 1886 | <b>Builder</b>   | Unknown |

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Wagenfuehr House was constructed circa 1843 on property John Burton purchased from Priscilla White. White came into possession of the property at 9205 Cowenton Road after she and several other members of the family subdivided Ridgely's land and parceled it out amongst themselves. The two-and-a-half story stone dwelling is significant to the history of the surrounding community, especially as it relates to the nearby Seddon House, which was constructed circa 1820 for the Carroll family at 4705 East Joppa Road. The architectural integrity of the Wagenfuehr House has, however, been compromised by the construction of a one-story addition to the northwest corner and an enclosed porch to the northeast corner of the ell. In addition, the second story of the ell has been parged with stucco that obscures the masonry wall.

### HISTORY

Dating to the 1730s, Joppa Road connected settlements along the Patapsco River with Joppa, the original Baltimore County seat located on the Big Gunpowder River. For this reason, Joppa Road was originally known as Court Road. The development of the turnpike system in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century could possibly have resulted in greater travel along Joppa Road, which conveniently connected two of Baltimore County's important turnpikes. Increased travel, however, meant that Joppa Road would need a greater amount of regular maintenance. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Joppa Road had fallen into disrepair and was desired by the county government to be replaced by other roads that would conceivably better serve the county's growing rural population.<sup>1</sup>

When Joppa Road was still a primary thoroughfare from Towsontown to Joppa, the Ridgely Family was one of the primary landholders in Baltimore County. In 1745, Colonel Charles Ridgely, a Baltimore County iron manufacturer, bought the 1,500-acre tract known as Northampton. With this purchase, he began an extended iron and agricultural industry in eastern Baltimore County. He also began to acquire lands that extended the initial purchase, increasing the original tract to a total of 11,000 acres. Colonel Ridgely was able to increase his

<sup>1</sup> William B. Marye, "The Old Indian Road," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 15 (1920): 208-213; see also Sherry H. Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 172.



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vast wealth primarily through industrial interests in iron works. The initial furnace operated by the Ridgely family was Northampton, located approximately three miles north of Towson. By 1825, the Ridgely family industrial works included furnaces along Philadelphia Road (later the Havre de Grace Turnpike), and one in Marley Neck in Anne Arundel County. Colonel Ridgely's son, Captain Charles Ridgely, was also invested in the iron manufactory and the extension of the family's land holdings.<sup>2</sup>

Throughout his life, Colonel Ridgely continually subdivided his land, parceling out portions of it to his heirs. Upon his death in 1772, the only remaining land in his possession comprised nearly 3,000 acres. Of the 11,000 total acres, Captain Charles Ridgely possessed nearly half—4,000 acres. In addition, he maintained one-third ownership of the Northampton Furnace. Captain Ridgely continued to increase his lands until, when he died in 1790, his holdings totaled 24,000 acres that included his mansion, Hampton. This land was divided among his four nephews, the only male heirs to his estate, with the stipulation that they all change their last name to Ridgely.<sup>3</sup>

It was Charles Carnan Ridgely, born Charles Ridgely Carnan, who acquired the Ridgely mansion known as Hampton and the 4,000-acre estate that accompanied it. The lands extended along Joppa Road and continued east beyond its intersection with Belair Road. Upon Ridgely's death, his property passed into the possession of his heirs, including members of the Carroll, Sargent, Winn, and White families. They then divided the land into smaller parcels. Members of the Carroll family took possession of a large portion of land fronting Joppa Road and constructed the Seddon House (BA-255) at 4705 Joppa Road. Shortly thereafter, Priscilla White was granted the parcel of land to the east of the Carroll possession.<sup>4</sup> White maintained ownership of the land until 1843, when she sold it to John Burton, Jr. for \$1,231. Deed research indicates that it was Burton who constructed the two-story stone dwelling and its accompanying outbuilding after 1843.

Although Cowenton Avenue did not formally exist in 1843, it is probable that some pathway did lead from Joppa Road to the house, for Burton most likely would not have constructed a building so far from the road without a viable means of accessing it. And although Honeygo Run ran along the western border of the property, it was not navigable toward its northern end. When Burton died in the 1850s, his wife, Magdalen, sold the west half of the property—including the land on which the house was located—to Robert Hooper for

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<sup>2</sup> Neal A. Brooks and Eric G. Rockel, *A History of Baltimore County* (Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979), pp. 37-38.; see also E. Frances Offutt, *Baltimore County Landmarks* (Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1971), p. 46; and John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County* (Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985), pp. 24-29.

<sup>3</sup> Brooks and Rockel, pp. 38-39; see also McGrain, p. 24.

<sup>4</sup> Olson, p. 89; see also J. C. Sidney, *Map of Baltimore City and County from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850), np.

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\$3,000. This fourfold increase in value of the west half of Burton's land indicates that it was he, rather than Priscilla White, who actually constructed the house.<sup>5</sup>

After the 1861 purchase by Hooper, he and his wife, Ellen, retained possession of the house for fifteen years before finally selling the property to James H. Carroles (shown as "Canoles" on the 1877 map). In the late 1870s, the land around the Carroles property was subdivided. In addition, between 1850 and 1877, Cowenton Avenue, leading from Joppa Road to Philadelphia Road directly past the Carroles land, was improved. Where there were only a few dwellings on either side of Joppa Road in the 1850s, several other houses were constructed along Joppa Road and the newly improved Cowenton Avenue in 1877. As the nearby communities, including Germantown, began to develop into thriving agricultural centers, the land on the periphery, including the Carroles estate, was feeling the push for further subdivision and development.<sup>6</sup>

In 1886, Carroles and his wife, Susan, sold the property to Peter Wilber and Charles Wagenfuehr, for whom the house is now named. Eventually, Wagenfuehr retained full ownership of the property, for it was he who mortgaged it in 1904 to William and Anna Muschik for \$1,200. This cost may indicate that the land had been further subdivided from the acreage it included in the 1860s. It is also possible that the land had, for some reason, been devalued from its earlier assessments. It is difficult to determine whether or not the Muschik family maintained their mortgage or defaulted on it, for Charles Wagenfuehr willed the property upon his death in 1933 to his wife Karoline and their sons Charles and William. It is possible that he willed his wife and children the mortgage rather than the property, itself. Nonetheless, Karoline and her sons and daughters-in-law sold the property to Derwood and Joyce Beck in 1937. It is also possible that, rather than defaulting on their mortgage, the Muschik family transferred the name in the mortgage to the Becks, who then continued to pay off the loan. From the Becks, the property changed hands four times over the next ten years. During the first half of the twentieth century, one of the owners added the one-story addition to the northwest corner of the building. By 1972, the property comprised only 18.61 acres with one house and at least one outbuilding. In that year, the house was sold to Walter and Dorothy Jordan, who appear to have constructed the concrete block storage shed to the northeast of the house. In 1981, the Jordans sold the property to Reynaldo and Marian Bucu, who have since constructed the stone statuary niche from reclaimed stone that was once part of the historic stone outbuilding. The Wagenfuehr House remains a private residence in the possession of the Bucu family.

### Chain of Title:

November 7, 1841; Charles Ridgely to David Ridgely, James Carroll, James Carroll, Jr., Thomas S. and Sophia Sargent, William T. and Prudence Gough Winn, Priscilla White, Harry D.G. Carroll and Harry D.G. Carroll, Jr.  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 336 Folio 1

<sup>5</sup> *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p. 61.

<sup>6</sup> *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, p. 61.

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- December 4, 1843: Priscilla White to John Burton, Jr.  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber TK 336 Folio 310
- December 3, 1861: Magdalen Burton, widow of John Burton, Jr. to Robert Hooper  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber GHC 33 Folio 411
- April 29, 1876: Robert Hooper and Helen C. Hooper, wife, to James H. Carroles  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 96 Folio 267
- April 12, 1886: James H Carroles and Susan K. Carroles, wife, to Peter Wilbur and Charles Wagenfuehr  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 151 Folio 382
- April 16, 1904: *Charles Wagenfuehr mortgage to William Muschik and Anna Muschik, wife*  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber WPC 291 Folio 355
- September 26, 1933: Charles Wagenfuehr, last will and testament, to Karoline Wagenfuehr, widow, and Charles H. and William C. Wagenfuehr, his sons  
Will Records of Baltimore County  
Liber JPC 29 Folio 195
- September 10, 1937: Karoline Wagenfuehr, widow, Charles H. and Dorothy Wagenfuehr, William C. and Clara A. Wagenfuehr to Derwood A. and Joyce W. Beck  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber CWB Jr. 1007 Folio 438
- July 20, 1940: Derwood A. and Joyce W. Beck, to J. Hamilton Owens, Jr. and Helen N. Owens, wife  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber CWB Jr. 1113 Folio 176
- August 20, 1945: J. Hamilton Owens, Jr. and Helen N. Owens, wife, to James A. Leigh, and Esther K. Leigh  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber RJS 1401 Folio 165
- May 6, 1948: James A. Leigh and Esther K. Leigh, wife, to Raymond M. Finn and Beatrice R. Finn, wife  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 1646 Folio 579
- August 1, 1972: Raymond M. Finn Beatrice R. Finn, wife, to Walter L. Jordan and Dorothy A. Jordan, wife  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber EHK Jr. 5289 Folio 357
- July 8, 1981: Walter L. Jordan and Dorothy A. Jordan, wife, to Reynaldo M. Bucu and Marian M. Bucu, wife  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 6308 Folio 541



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. BA-0356

*Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland.* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877).  
Brooks, Neal A. and Eric Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County.* Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.  
Mayre, William B. "The Old Indian Road." *Maryland Historical Magazine* 15 (1920).

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## 10. Geographical Data

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|                         |                    |                                  |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Acreage of project area | <u>17.98 Acres</u> |                                  |
| Acreage surveyed        | <u>17.98 Acres</u> |                                  |
| Quadrangle name         | <u>White Marsh</u> | Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u> |

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Since circa 1843, the Wagenfuehr House has been associated with the 17.98 acres known as parcel 1135 and located on grid 17, map 72 in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's Office.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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|                 |                                                                                |                   |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| name/title      | L. V. Trieschmann, A. L. McDonald, and J. J. Bunting, Architectural Historians |                   |
| organization    | EHT Tracerics, Inc.                                                            |                   |
| street & number | 1121 5th Street NW                                                             |                   |
| city or town    | Washington, DC 20001                                                           | 24 September 2000 |

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The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Pllace  
Crownsville, MD 21032  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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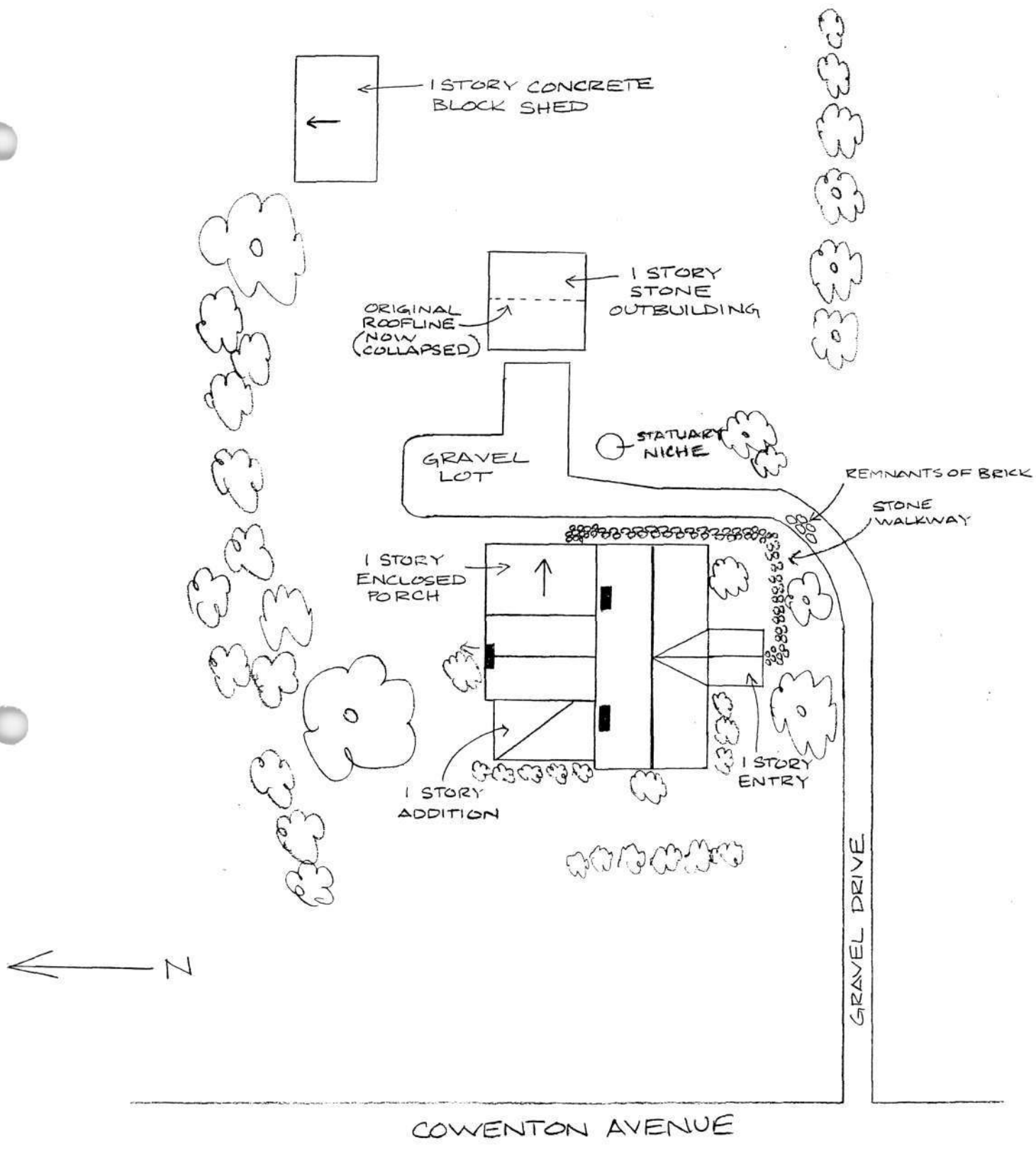
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McGrain, John. W. *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County*. Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985.

Offutt, E. Frances. *Baltimore County Landmarks*. Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1971.

Olson, Sherry H. *Baltimore: The Building of an American City*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys*. Baltimore: James M. Stephens, 1850.



BA 356

WAGENFUEHR HOUSE  
9025 COWENTON AVENUE  
PERRY HALL  
BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

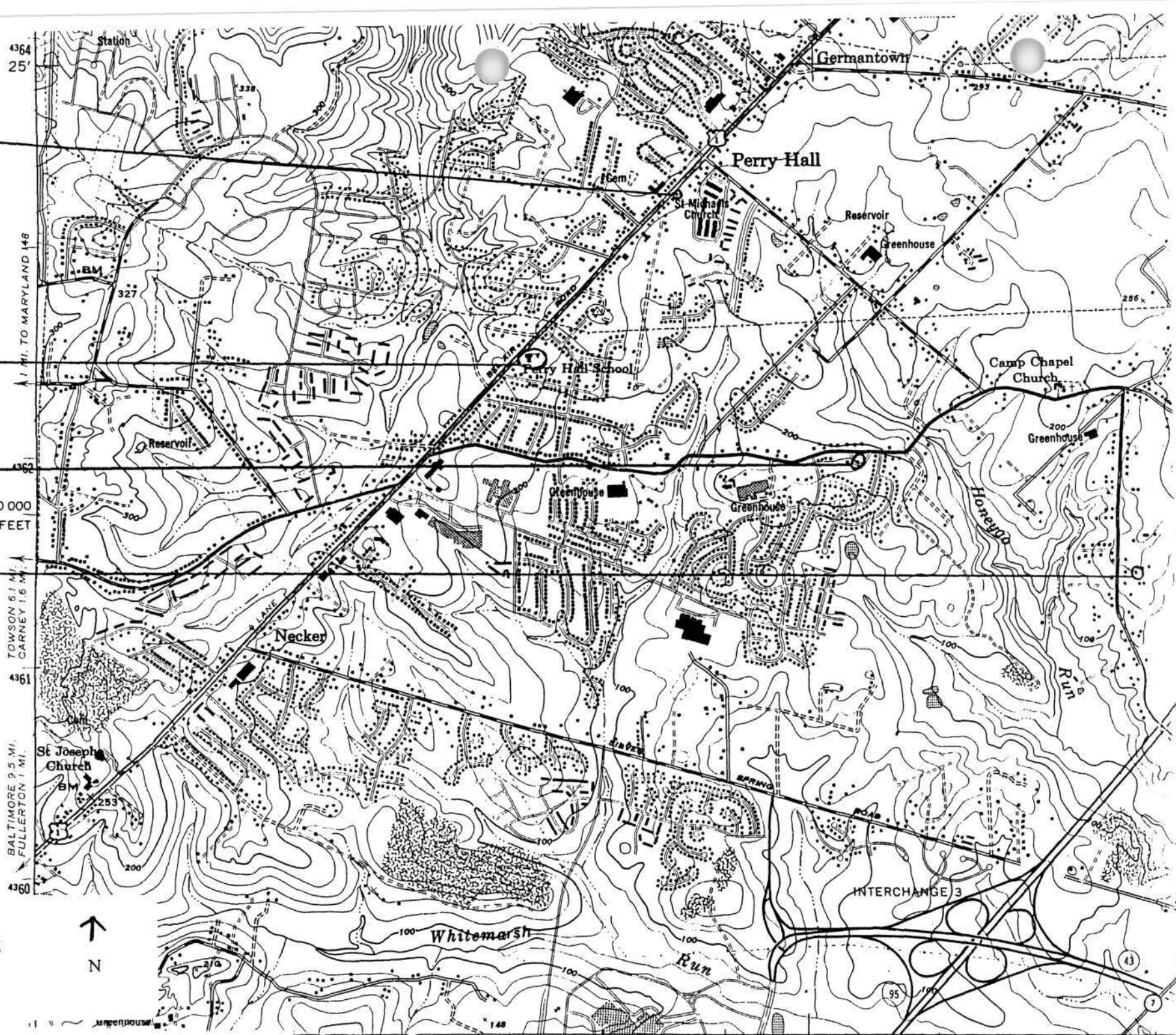
BA 2624  
9537 BEL AIR ROAD

BA 2622  
1317 BEL AIR ROAD

BA 255  
1705 JOPPA  
ROAD

A 356  
25 COWENTON  
AVENUE

USGS QUADRANGLE  
WHITE MARSH







BA-356

WAGENFUEHR. HOUSE

9025 COWENTON RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

SOUTHEASTERN CORNER, LOOKING NORTHWEST

1 OF 5



BA - 356

WAGENFLEHR HOUSE

9025 COWENTON RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

NORTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTH WEST

20FS



BA-356

WAGENFUEHR HOUSE

9025 COWENTON RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

EASTERN ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

3 of 5





BA-356

WASTE FUEL HOUSE

9025 COWENTON RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

NORTHWEST CORNER LOOKING SOUTHEAST

40FS



BA-356

WAGENFUEHR HOUSE, CONCRETE SHED

9025 COWENTON RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

SOUTHERN ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

5 OF 5

Wagenfuehr

BA- 356

~~WAGENFEUHR~~ HOUSE - Early 1800s - 9025 Cowenton Avenue, east side, 0.5 mile south of Joppa Road. Stone house of 2-½ stories, cross-gabled, three-bays wide, one bay deep. Round windows in gable ends at attic level. Photos of 1970 show stucco covering, subsequently removed from the main block. Wide double chimneys emerge toward rear of house through the back of the roof. Possibly the R. Burton house of 1850 map and the J.H. Canoles house of 1877 atlas.